

조선 근로자물론 단결하라!

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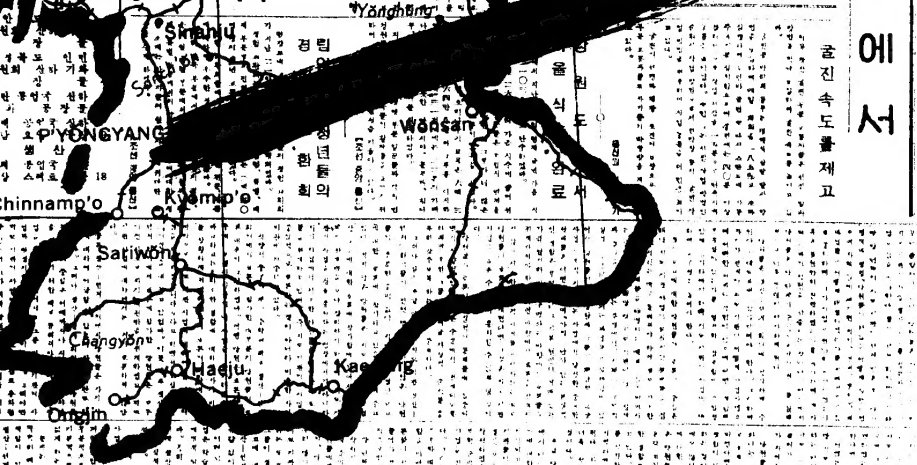
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North Korean
Press Summary



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1. EXTENSION OF ORCHARD AREA

Laborers of the Songhwa Fruit Farm (Hwanghae-namdo), who exceeded the annual fruit production plan by 20 percent annually, plan to expand the area in order to harvest a larger crops next year.

The laborers finished fruit harvest by October 20, and started to plant more fruit trees on 617.50 acres which had already been cultivated.

The workers have left a space between the plants 4 meters in all directions for the first and second cultivations, the removal of grass and for the operation of spraying equipment.

Thus they planted 37,000 saplings by November 15, and they covered the saplings, which were preserved with straw, and dirt to a height of 30 or 40 centimeters in order to protect them from the cold.

Thus the orchard has been expanded to total area of 2,940 acres, and it has many advantages through the mechanization of cultivation, because there have combined fields. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

2. PROMOTION OF AUTUMN CULTIVATION

Autumn cultivation is being promoted at various Farm Machine Rental Stations.

According to compiled data of from the Rental Station Management Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, 350,595 acres were cultivated by various Machine Rental Stations which exceeded, by 12,005 acres, that of the same period of last year.

During this period, 8,330 acres of rice paddies and 35,378 acres of fields were cultivated by six Rental Stations in the Hwanghae-bukto area.

The cultivated area of this autumn, completed by farm tractors, exceeds 7,007 acres compared with the results of last year in the P'yŏngan-bukto area.

In P'yŏngan-bukto, seven Machine Rental Stations cultured 49,490 acres of rice, paddies and fields belonging to farm cooperatives, and 1,225 acres for private farmers, as of last 15 November.

Eleven Machine Rental Stations in P'yŏngan-pŏndo cultivated 5,453.5 acres more in the first half of November, than cultivated during the first half of October.

The tractors of the P'yŏngyang Machine Rental Station cultivated 15,680 acres of paddies and fields belonging both to the Chungwa Farm Cooperative and individual farmers, as of 10 November.

3. THE MEN WHO ALTER NATURE

In the field of Sibyŏn-ni, a powerful struggle of workers who alter nature is visible where trucks rush as they slip the roads and hundreds of flags flutter.

There has occurred a great change in the vast field of Sibyŏn-ni. Farmers of this area began irrigation to change 2,205 acres into paddies according to an administrative policy of their government and party at the beginning of last October. This has been a desire of the farmers for a long time.

There are various fields in Tosan-gun (Hamgyŏng-bukto). But roots of plant usually burn during fair weather and crops are swept away when it rains. They, therefore, have never been able to harvest over 10 bags per 2.45 acres of corn or barnyard millet. Before the liberation, the farmers of this area used to eat the roots of various grasses as food.

The people never thought that this area would be fertile if they had irrigated from the upper reaches of the Yesŏng-gang and the Imjin-gang.

After the liberation, the farmers living in the area had the opportunity to achieve their desire, with the aid of the government and party, and it is being realized now. So, the creative and enthusiastic farmers are accomplishing the irrigation as following: From the Imjin-gang to the east of T'osan-gun, to the field of Hwanggang, Chŏnghang and Pukp'o, and in the west, from the upper reaches of the Yesŏng-gang to the fields of Songch'ŏn, Kwangsŏng and Paengmarum.

The Hwanggang area is the most important one among eight irrigating programs in Tosan-gun. They established three pumping stations along the upper stream of Imjin-gang in order to convert more than 980 acres of fields into paddies.

Flags are fluttering everywhere they work in the Hwanggang field, and work starts from early morning with the joy of creative labor. Farmers from Hongmyŏ-ri, Anbong-ni and Sut'am-ni came to assist the farmers of Hwanggang-ni. Among them, the members of the Chinsan-dong Farm Cooperative of Hongmyŏ-ri, turfed the banks of the 170 meters apportioned to them.

A pumping station will be established in the middle of the highest ridge of the Haengdam-so.

There stands a stone wall 30 meter from the station, called Halmigaktam, which has an odd legend, and this tradition has encouraged the labors more.

The tradition is as following.

Many many years ago, there was a strong and powerful old woman. Halmigaktem was built by this old lady who brought stones with her apron from river-side, and the place where she dug the stones is called Haengdam-so.

And it has become a most profitable spot for establishing pumps. Farmers are all excited to accomplish their work better than the building of the old lady's stone-wall.

Members of the Munsu-dong and Naengjong-dong Democratic Youth League are the most prominent ones among the laborers. When the members of both the Naengjong-dong and Munsu-dong Democratic Youth League decided to participate in the construction, the people said they would not be able to unite together. The members of Naengjong-dong Democratic Youth League have usually gained excellent results in achieving their work. On the other hand, the members of the Munsu-dong Democratic Youth League still need more systematical training, and so, they said, they could not be compared with the Naengjong-dong Youth League.

It was, however, shown that the work could be done with good results if the work was accurately rationalized.

Members of the Munsu-dong Democratic Youth League, chiefly CH'OE Tae-mol and YU Sang-su, who were chosen to heap soil on a branch waterway, exceeded the quarter by 30 percent, acting upon their accurate and anticipative system of business.

After a while, when members of the Naengjong-dong Democratic Youth League visited the works of the members of the Munsu-dong Youth League, in order to learn the best way of accomplishing the operation, comrade YU Ki-san, leader of the Munsu-dong Democratic Youth League, illustrated as follows:

"It does not depend upon whether the ground is soft or hard", said he, "But an accurate system which is able to save and thrift labor. The most important thing is to raise the level of efficiency. You, comrades, should have dug a much wider canal first, because the canal should be seven meter high".

"But you dug in the same width as the canal, and so you had to spread out stone two and three times, and wasted much labor."

Thus the members of Naengjong-dong Democratic Youth League came to understand the work should not be done to acquire a wide reputation.

Thereafter, the elementary party members of both democratic youth leagues began to shorten the period of irrigation works, helping each other, and obtaining valuable operational experiences. They went out to field early in the morning before dawn and dug the canal till late at night.

As soon as the irrigation work began, hundreds of farmers were mobilized from Ch'ongha-dong. Women of the village came to help them inspite of the tiresome work.

The women from Yudae-ch'on and from other district worked together, and they served warm water to workers or entertained them during recesses.

So, the neighbouring laborers including farmers of Ponghul-li who are inspired by the Ch'ongha-dong farmers were able to finish their work within the period.

Day by day, the irrigation works become more active. Between individual farmers and the members of farm cooperatives, they have made up their minds to complete the work of piling ground before winter come.

In the near future, they will have accomplished an excellent job. Water will be irrigated from the Imjin-gang and the upper reaches of the Yesong-gang, and thousands of meters of waterways will be constructed. Then, they will be able to harvest almost 2,000 tons more of unhulled rice annually.

We have examined the gigantic power of the Tosan-gun farmers altering nature. They are making plans to continuing the same construction next year and the following year also.

Tosan-gun is changing to a field where they can harvest not only barnyard millet, but also rice, and not 10 bags of corn, but 60 bags of unhulled rice. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

Resident Reporter - CHO Chun-kyu

4. POWER DISTRIBUTED TO LIBERATED P'UNGDOK AREA

Electric power was recently distributed to Towon-ni, Sinsong-ni and Haep'yong-ri located in the vast P'ungdok-p'ol. Farmers of these villages (Ri) scarcely could start their living under bright electric lights after they were embraced in the Republic's bosom.

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New electric poles were erected along roads, fields and hillsides for 7.3 miles from a northern hill, and scattered farm-houses were lighted gradually over a wide area.

There flows the joyful song of farmers who are busy thrashing, utilizing an electric thrashing-machine on the grounds of a farm cooperative. A rice mill is operated by power, and food factories were erected and began to produce various foods. Students were able to perform their experimentation and practices under bright electric lights.

Working in the fields, farmers can hear the cheerful songs and news through loud speakers established here and there. The distribution of power to these villages has made the farmers' life more plentiful and abundant. And it has encouraged a fighting spirit and joy to create new life.

Most of the people of these fields had never seen electric lights during the Japanese occupation or under the tyrannical government of Syngman RHEE. They could merely use pine torches or kerosene for light. They had also never thought of using the electric thrashing-machine as easily as the present day, instead of pounding rice in a mortar.

But this desire was realized immediately after they were embraced in the arms of Republic.

An old member of the Samp'ung Farm Cooperative (Kusong-dong) which located in the center of the P'ungdok-p'ol, named SONG Kyu-song, lived as a farm servant for twenty years. When he was liberated from the reign of Syngman RHEE, he was given 2.6 acres of well-fertilized paddies from the Republic government, and became a farmer for the first time, and he was getting plenty day after day.

He will be receive 20 bags of rice from the farm cooperative. This quantity will be enough to last him for a year. Aged SONG has never met such an abundant autumn in his six years.

It is not only a proud thing to be farmer, but farmers can now live under bright electric lights.

They will never forget the night when they saw an electric light in their home.

When they look out the vast P'ungdōk-pōl, their bosoms will leap with new hope.

What a happy world to live in!

Standing on a hill, aged SONG glanced upon a village laying on the other side of the demilitarized zone at dusk. There was not even a glimmer of light.

He was in extreme grief while he thought of the farmers of his village who had been kidnapped by the enemy and perhaps they were suffering agony by hunger in the darkness.

The conditions of liberated farmers' newly developed life were broadcast by a loudspeaker established on a hill side.

What a proud thing it is! How can I pay this back. The way is to work harder and harder!

Old SONG immediately made a roll of straw rope and wove straw bags under the bright electric light. Afterwards, he screwed up his courage to work. He had woven 40 some straw bags during only a few days. We could hear the sound of weaving of straw mats and the cheerful chatting voices from every house till far into the night. There came a sound of a radio and the children's joyful song from here and there.

Farmers of the Samp'ung Farm Corporative finished their thrashing by utilizing an electric thrashing-machine, 15 days ahead of schedule this year.

Their ideas of hopeful creation help to develop the work of their farm corporative.

It happened at a meeting of the farm corporative that old SONG proposed that they establish an electric straw rope making machine. And the rest of the members of the farm corporative supported his proposal.

Farmer CHI Van-sil, whose son had gone over to South Korea, was brought to tears stating that he would want to share the happiness of today with his son also.

"Committee chairman! Let us set up one more rice-cleaning machine in addition to the straw rope-making machine, and scoop water up by electric power for the rice-paddies next spring."

The hearts of the farm corporative farmers brightened forever and were filled with a great hope for tomorrow.

Thus the new life of these farmers is progressing forward under the warm and heartfelt administration of the Republic.
(Nodong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

Company Reporter - PAK Chae-hwan

2. OPPOSITION TO WASTE OF FUEL

A laborer correspondent points out that the waste of valuable coal and fuel oil by a few workers of production enterprises without any consideration of saving them, while a vast agitation economization movement is being waged to save even a gram of coal or fuel oil.

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A correspondent of the Hwanghae Iron Works reports as follows. A few directing workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works are neglecting the storage management of high heat coal. It happens quite often that high heat coal, which has been supplied in great quantities, causes spontaneous combustion, because they neglect storage management. Recently, there have occurred frequent instances of spontaneous combustion, and much coal has been wasted.

In order to eliminate this spontaneous combustion, the laborers proposed that a ventilator tube be set on a pile of high heat coal. However, the directing members of this iron works have never heeded this suggestion. I believe that irresponsible actions such as this should not continue.

A correspondent at the Wonsan Railroad Factory points out the fact that precious coke is being wasted at the factory.

A vast quantity of coke is being wasted at the gun-metal melting furnace of our factory.

The reasons is that because a few directing workers do their work without foresight and never supply the metal to be used in the furnace at the proper time. Because of difficulties which occur if the melting furnaces cool, the melting workers cannot put out the fire.

This sort of unacceptable condition should be corrected immediately.

A correspondent wrote of the fact that much fuel oil has been wasted in Yŏnam-Inch'ŏl Locomotive District. They never maintain the national consumption regulations of fuel oil at the Inch'ŏl Locomotive District. And also, they frequently wasted fuel oil because they have no ability and techniques in saving it. A few days ago, Engineer HO Su-hak wasted 50 kilograms of fuel oil in only one day.

In order to save even a drop of fuel oil, the workers of this district should observe the regulations on the national consumption standard, and must to establish a positive movement.
(Nodong Sirumun, 21 November 1955)

3. MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES IN OUR COOPERATIVE

There are many members of our cooperative who graduate from junior high schools and high schools this year. They are all enthusiastic towards our work, as we had expected.

In the beginning of the formation of our cooperative, operational regulations and the estimation of labor or the system of work were none too good.

Therefore, at one time each member of our cooperative had his own idea as to how the cooperative should be run. At that time, the youth joined in the cooperative, and the susceptible youngsters came to know that the cooperative was not being administered properly. Accordingly, a few of the graduates were disappointed.

But the hearts of our members including Yi Rim-chae were pierced with grief, at such deplorable conditions.

One day, comrade Yi visited the management committee and said.

"Comrade Chairman! We consider the affairs of cooperative to be our own. But the members who work for the cooperative do not think as I.

"Comrade KONG Ch'ung-ok has not come to work for two last two days, complaining of the non-fulfillment of labor days. I know comrade KONG Ch'ung-ok is not right, but the group leader has completed only a little distribution of parts. He is irregular in his attendance, and I can see there is little consultation between the members."

Not only have they propose successful ideas, but they have actually cooperated, in order to improve the work of our management committee.

In the various work groups, the young people have passed on the results of the cooperative management committee to the members of the cooperative, and struggled, helping the group leaders for the betterment of the group.

The members of the 4th Work Group complained of the attitude of the group leader and his improper appraisal of labor days. Accordingly, the agitator Yi Rim-chae frequently proposed his ideas to him, and taught him the way of appraising or calculating labor days.

Comrade Yi, also, emphasized and inspired the members through reports meeting, and conversations to work together harder to develop the cooperative.

The 4th Work Group is, therefore, now typical of all among our cooperative, and the group leader also has corrected his error and has become the most prominent leader. Yi Ung-chun and Yi Kiu-ho, who graduated from junior high school this year, have follow the example of Yi Rim-chae and are becoming excellent cooperative members.

Comrade Yi Rim-chae is now a leader in our cooperative, and he has never missed a labor day, acquiring 203 labor days.

The expectations and love of the members of the cooperative is getting more enthusiastically. (Dadong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

Chairman, Management Committee Ch'ung-hung Farm Cooperative (Ch'ongp'yong-gun, Ham'yong-namdo), Yi Pang-uk

RESULTS OF KOREAN AND CHINESE POSTGRADUATES IN RUSSIA

Postgraduate CH'EN Hwan-wen (Chinese People's Republic) and NO Ch'ong-wan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) made public their graduation theses at the Moscow Construction Machine College, named after I.V. Stalin, on 21 November.

Young Chinese postgraduate CH'EN Hwan-wen worked perseveringly to write his thesis. His thesis, which is based upon data obtained through practical exercise, solves the problem of increasing production efficiency of a round sharpening machine under the conditions of utilizing superior parts. In order to write this thesis, CH'EN Hwan-wen observed sharpening machines in operation many times, practicing at factories in Moscow, Gorlki and Kolonna.

NO Chōng-wan's theme deals with an automatic process of completing a tool rib. While he was staying at the Moscow Tool Factory to study his own work, he was a help to workers of the enterprise in improving the manufacturing processes of tools used to bore various shaped holes. Consequently, labor production efficiency was increased three or four times in manufacturing tools.

Both the doctors of engineering of the Moscow Construction Machine College, V. S. Paragushin (phonetic) and N. S. Atnerugand (phonetic), instructed them. The college conferred the degree of bachelor of engineering, on CH'EN Hwan-wen and NO Chōng-wan, and congratulated them enthusiastically. (Nodong Simmun, 21 November 1955)

8. MINING AT KOGŌNWŌN COAL MINE

All the workers of the Kogōnwōn Coal Mine have the honor of having accomplished their assigned annual plan last 18 November.

Throughout this year, the Kogōnwōn Coal Mine was required to produce more coal than last year. This was not an easy task.

The laborers of the mine conquered and surmounted many stumbling blocks which occurred during production, and in order to increase labor production efficiency, they displayed their fullest originality and creativeness. They have rationalized labor more reasonably, and have mechanized their work. In order to increase production speed, they also widely adopted the "multi-heading cycle mining" method, and increased transportation efficiency.

All of the workers of the Kogōnwōn Coal Mine, who accomplished their current annual plan within the scheduled period of time, have evolved a powerful labor struggle for more coal production.

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Work Progress Mechanized and Multi-Heading Cycle Mining Method Introduced

The laborers of this coal mine completed the allotted plan for the current year within the scheduled period of time and have promised their honorable leader that they would produce much more coal within this year. In addition, they have appealed to all laborers throughout the nation.

There appeared the emergent and important task of increasing labor production efficiency rapidly in order to achieve increased production. This was the question of rationalizing labor properly and mechanizing underground work in order to ease hard labor.

With the assistance of the junior party, the mine managers deliberated the problem at an administrative and technical conference, and considered counter-measures.

In order to utilize labor rationally, the concentrated the scattered coal mining sites within the pit. Among all of the three coal sites at Pit No. 5, "one zero degree sector on the left side" was reduced to one stopping area, and thus mining labor was concentrated on the "upward heading of the right side" and the "41 degree (gradient) sector" of this pit. In side Pit No. 3, the mining at the "later half expanse" of the two coal mining sites, which stretched in the direction of Pit No. 6, was discontinued, and thus labor for the later half was turned to the lower heading of the pit.

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The concentration of coal mining sites utilized labor more rationally than before, and the mechanization of work was made possible in the pits.

A Soviet-made "scraper" was brought into this mine last March. Engineering and directional workers went to the actual spot, and taught the laborers how to operate the "scraper" and assisted them in setting it up. At Pit No. 3, where the "scraper" was set up, they were able to dispose of rock at the upper heading and were able to increase working efficiency in pulling shaft timbers up by using the machine. After this, they utilized an electric drill (ABK Duben) at this pit. At Pit No. 3 where the machines were imported and applied, they exceeded the plan by 3.6 percent in production, 24.2 percent in basic excavation, and 71 percent in preparatory excavation last May.

They also mechanized the interior of other pits in addition to Pit No. 3, and they are going to utilize the machinery of a senior nation.

Thus the work at this mine is gradually being mechanized. There are many "chain" conveyors, "scrapers" and "endlesses" operating in the pits.

In order to increase hauling efficiency, they are now proceeding with the construction of an electric car in a 5,100 meter pit. They are also constructing a 3,000-ton-capacity coal bin at Pit No. 5. To guarantee successful production under such conditions, coal mining must keep pace with excavation.

At the beginning of this year, there were barely seven (7) or eight (8) mining sites, including the drift-ends, and they were not able to work properly for lack of mining sites.

But, basic and preparatory excavation was not properly carried out. This was because the miners did not have sufficient experience and also because excavation was not keeping ahead of coal mining.

In order to keep planned excavation ahead of coal mining, they decided on each month's quota ahead of time at the administrative and technical conference, and each pit was told of the quota. Each pit leader was told to assign a proper amount of work to each shift, and to concentrate all effort and assistance on full excavation and operations.

Then they criticized the fact that certain department heads and enterprise members had forced pit leaders to work aimlessly as a matter of no importance, showing no attention to the problem of rationalizing work properly. This condition forced the manager or the chief engineer of the mine to personally supervise every operation of the mine, instead of the pit leaders who are supposed to handle such matters.

They also concentrated every effort on increasing the speed of excavation. This was mainly the broad application of the "multi-heading cycle mining" method, which had not been popularized in the field. This method was proposed by labor hero NO Pan-tong.

The "multi-heading cycle mining" method is a system of working which is preceded by many headings, and it improves the use of every minute to the maximum. This eliminates the waste of time while waiting for smoke to clear after blasting.

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At first, however, each brigade took most of the work time in changing shifts. Also, many brigades were not prepared to take over their shift at the proper time. So they quarrelled as to who was right or wrong, wasting much valuable time.

In order to make up for their faults, they combined three (3) brigades this year, and worked in a cycle according to a fixed schedule. Previously, they had organized an integrated brigade, including that of CHANG Pong-su and that of KIM Un-san. The wages were determined according to the depth of blasting, and in each trade league, they held discussions to debate offenses against blasting regulations and to set up work program.

At as result, an integrated brigade was able to change shifts accurately, while they took charge of many headings at one time. They were also able to handle rear brigade work quickly and properly. At Pit No. 5, the KIM Un-su Integrated Brigade, which had applied the "multi-heading cycle mining" method according to the "parallel center shot" method, learned from the leader of a trade league group coming from the pit just what was the situation in the pit prior to going into the pit to work. In this way, they were able to rationalized an excavation cycle plan properly and precisely. The results of their work was de-liberated and criticized each day at the "work criticizing meeting" of the integrated brigade.

Under these conditions, the KIM Un-su Integrated Brigade compiled technical data for overall improvement at the beginning of blasting, and were well aware of the quantity of powder needed, according to the type of rock.

For example, in the case of the last production competition honoring Coal Miners' Day, they reduced the number of "center with-drawing" holes to two, by blasting nine holes at a depth of 2.5 meters according to a precise design, and they increased blasting efficiency three to four times as compared with the previous level, even though they blasted twice during each shift.

In a short time, the "cycle system" had been established to the point where they were completing four cycles a day, instead of the previous three. A production discussion meeting was held to learn the reasons for this from the integrated brigade. At the production discussion meeting of the CHANG Pong-su Integrated Brigade, which had been working in the later-half of the third pit, the fact was criticized that there still existed faults in the working relationship among the different processes, such as boring, timbering, and loading. They sharply criticized the fact that they were not able to reduced the "cycle time". Also criticized was the fact that they had not tried to repair the "scraper" container when accidents occurred, instead, calling in the transporters and engineers to do the job. After the meeting, the brigade brought up this problem with the administrative side of the mine, and received their guarantee that they would try to reduce stoppages caused by accidents to machinery, by including an scraper operator in the brigade.

On this basis, the leader of the integrated brigade, Comrade CHANG Pong-su, taking into consideration proper work sequences, disposed of the labor properly and according to the work processes. Each member of the brigade work together. During the time while smoke was clearing after blasts, excavators and scrapers operators helped with the loading and boring.

As a result, it was possible for the "cycle" to be completed once every two shifts. As the cycle increased, excavation also increased. Therefore, they exceeded their quota by 40 percent last August at the CHANG Pong-su Integrated Brigade, and they are continuing to exceed their quota.

Based on the experience of the integrated brigade, the manager decided to organize integrated brigade on a general basis in the work of rock excavation, at the end of last month.

At this coal mine, all contract laborers will be included in the integrated brigades from now on.

Increasing Hauling Ability

To keep pace with the progressing excavation speed, the laborers of the Kogŏmwŏn Coal Mine were deeply interested in increasing hauling ability.

In order to increase hauling ability, they exerted themselves to step up the rotational efficiency of coal cars in the mine. This is directly related to the timely disposal of rock.

At the mine, therefore, they constructed "mobile rock heaping machines", and pile rock horizontally. It is much easier to use this machine to pile rock, than to do the job by hand as before, and labor is reduced, and the coal car rotational efficiency is increased. It also cut down on damage to coal cars. Not only this, but they also increased loading efficiency by three times, as the coal yard was lower than the third pit.

In order to increase coal car rotational efficiency, they layed double track in the pit and also put down a spur line.

At the same time, they made every effort to arrange the tracks properly, so as to eliminated the derailment of cars in the pit.

Utilized the "area responsibility system" for the laborers who take care of the rail lines, they standardized the work of settling fishplates and of changing cross ties when needed. This included the job of properly spiking the rails. Of particular note is the fact that they dug a drain so as not to leave the lines submerged in water. As a result, there were hardly any instances of derailment, although, previously, cars were derailed four to eight times each shift, wasting three or four hours each time. Once, there were many deficiencies among the operators, electricians, and repairment, who did not work properly in the event of an accident, or who did not respond quickly to the requirements of the pit leaders. So, all workers were put under the control of pit leaders, and a pass system was established at important machine installations. There were hardly any instances of work stoppage caused by accidents to machinery or in the power, because they inspected and repaired machines when necessary according to regularly maintained operational diaries and receipt books.

This year, coal mining sites, including drift-ends, were increased by 2.5 times as compared with last year at the Kogŏmwŏn Coal Mine. There are now three complete coal mining sites at this mine. They apply both the pillar mining method and the longwall mining method, according particular conditions, such as the difference in the ground, or the peculiarities possessed of many coal seams.

And sometimes, by dividing the coal seams into blocks, they use the "retreating coal mining" method. Consequently, they have increased production continuously, and were able to complete their annual plant within the fixed period.

This year, shaft laborers increased their labor production efficiency 61.4 percent per capita as compared with last year. Basis costs have dropped from 3 to 5 percent as compared to the national index, and it was lowered by 6 percent last August.

Looking at the present underground conditions, this coal mine will be able to produce more coal next year. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

Resident Reporter - HAN Ch'ang-sŏk

9. DISCUSSION STRENGTHENS FARM COOPERATIVES

The recent P'yŏngan-bukto Party committee plenary session discussed the matter of the direction given farm cooperatives by Party groups.

At the meeting, they concluded that the P'yŏngan-bukto Party groups had directed the farm cooperatives properly during the previous period.

More than half of the farm families in the province have joined farm cooperatives, and so the cooperatives have been progressing continuously, displaying the merits of cooperative management. The 1st Farm Cooperative in Nasong-ni (Ch'ŏngsŏng-gun), the 1st Farm Cooperative in Sinsŏ-ni (Yongch'ŏn-gun), the Saesŏk Farm Cooperative (Kwangsŏng-gun), and the Sindo Farm Cooperative (Chinnam-ni, T'aech'ŏn-gun) exceeded their grain production plans for this year, and, organizing various subsidiary lines, they increased the benefits for the cooperative members. The provincial Party committee plenary session also pointed out many more results.

However, they indicated there still existed some faults in the strengthening of the farm cooperatives organizationally and economically, and discussed measures to correct this situation quickly.

The participants at this plenary session stated that they would successfully accomplish those items of the Party Central Committee which concern measures for the quick development and solidification of the farm cooperative, and criticized the indicated defects keenly.

At the meeting, they criticized the fact that Party groups had neglected the direction of farm cooperatives, and certain members had paid more attention to organizing a cooperative, rather than to the organizational and economical consolidation of the cooperative.

The plenary session emphasized that the cooperatives should be accurately directed under the instruction of the Party Central Committee.

They also point out for consideration, the fact that there is a large volume of female labor in farm cooperatives, that the struggle to increase the material and cultural standards of members should be increased and strengthened, and, that the job of increasing democracy in the cooperative should be solidified.

As a final note, the session emphasized that direction by party groups and government organizations towards farm cooperatives should be increased. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 November 1955)

Resident Reporter - CH'OE Ik-byŏn

10. FOREIGN NEWS